

children. In the latter chapter, as might be expected, stress is laid upon the physical examination of babies and children. The section on nutrition has been considerably enlarged and changed, and embodies all the newer ideas of value in this rather extensive and rapidly advancing field. Especially full chapters are included on hereditary syphilis and influenza, and a separate chapter deals with epidemic catarrh or la grippe. The pathology of the diseases of the heart and kidneys, and especially of the intestine, is fully discussed and well illustrated.

The reviewer has been accustomed to consider Dr. Holt's book in the light of the "Bible of Pediatrics," and believes it to be as complete and thorough as a single volume text-book can be made. Indeed, it would seem that it should be in the library of every physician whose practice brings him into contact with children.

A. G. M.

LOSSES OF LIFE IN MODERN WARS: AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND FRANCE.

By GASTON BODART, LL.D. **MILITARY SELECTION AND RACE DETERIORATION.** By VERNON LYMAN KELLOGG, Stanford University. Edited by HARALD WESTERGAARD, LL.D., Member of the Committee of Research of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. Pp. 207. Oxford: At the Clarendon Press, Humphrey Milford.

ONE's favor is immediately elicited for this book, as well as for its companion upon *Epidemics Resulting from Wars*, on account of the handsome way in which it is constructed. The binding is blue cloth, the pages of the best paper, the type large and distinct, and the tables, of which there are many, in full-size type and never crowded. These features are especially noteworthy in view of the present tendency of some publishers to make use of cheap materials and to put the most possible on the individual page.

The first division of the work consists of two parts: the first dealing with the wars of Austria-Hungary between 1618 and 1913, and the second with those of France between 1614 and 1913. The available data upon the human losses of these wars are presented elaborately in tables, and the text on the basis of the tabulated figures makes out a case against war. Exception may be taken, however, to the conclusion drawn at the close of this division of the book that the present stagnant condition of France may be looked upon as a result of her preëminence as a war-like nation. The former premise is to be questioned in view of the part France is now playing in the European war.

In the final part of the work Kellogg presents a preliminary report and discussion upon the race-deteriorating influences of war. He makes three points: (1) that the men who are most fit mentally

and physically are the ones lost in war, the less fit being left for the reproduction of the race; (2) that the influence of the Napoleonic wars was to reduce the stature of the French male population and to increase their youthful infirmities and disease; (3) that venereal diseases are increased during war and that their effects are racially deteriorating. The facts submitted in substantiation of these conclusions are convincing and will be difficult to refute.

T. G. M.

THE OBSTETRICAL QUIZ FOR NURSES. A MONOGRAPH ON OBSTETRICS FOR THE GRADUATE AND UNDER-GRADUATE NURSE IN THE LYING-IN ROOM. By HILDA ELIZABETH CARLSON. Pp. 305. New York: Rebman Company.

THE familiar plan of a quiz compend serves as a form for this excellent treatise on obstetrics for nurses. While the text is therefore necessarily shortened at times, the essential principles are presented with sufficient thoroughness to afford a clear description of the subject at hand. From the form of the book it should be of value in teaching obstetrics to nurses. The book is divided into twenty chapters which take up the various subjects of obstetrics. There are chapters on modifications of cows' milk, preparation of solutions and enemata and a brief description of the various measures used to alleviate the pains of labor. A careful study of the book will place a nurse in a state of preparedness to efficiently assist the physician and properly care for her patients. An essential feature is a description for improvising many things needed on an emergency or complicated case, outside of the maternity. The book is highly commended to nurses and teachers of nurses.

P. F. W.

MANUAL OF SURGICAL ANATOMY. By LEWIS BEESLY, F.R.C.S., Lecturer on Surgery and Operative Surgery, Edinburgh School of Medicine, and Lecturer on Surgical Applied Anatomy, Edinburgh Postgraduate Courses, and T. B. JOHNSTON, Lecturer and Demonstrator of Anatomy, Edinburgh University, and Lecturer on Medical Applied Anatomy, Edinburgh Postgraduate Courses. Pp. 537; 164 illustrations. New York: William Wood & Co.

THE writer of a book on surgical anatomy attempts a difficult task in deciding how much attention he should give to the surgical and how much to the anatomical side of the subject, for the book that covers the whole range on both sides has not yet been written. The authors have presented an excellent combination of the two.